MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVIII. TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1812. NUMBER 1372.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1812.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, January 3, 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council permits Captain Anderson, Deputy Auditor General to the Subsidiary Force at Hyderabad, and Captain [illegible], of the [illegible] Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Bombay on sick certificate.

JANUARY 7, 1812.

Assistant Surgeon Miles, having reported his arrival at Fort St. George on the 11th of September 1811, that Gentleman's admission on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency will be considered to have taken place on that date.

JANUARY 10, 1812.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Messrs. [illegible] Dunlop and [illegible] Thompson, as Assistant Surgeons on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

(Signed) G. STRACHEY, Chief Secy.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Fort St. George, January 7, 1812.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Lieutenant Colonel D. M'Donald (late promotion) is posted to the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment N. I.

Major Bowen (late promotion) of the 13th Native Regiment, is posted to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment.

The undermentioned Ensigns of Infantry, are posted to corps as follows, which they will proceed to join without delay, with the exception of Ensign Smart, who is to continue doing duty with the [illegible] Regiment.

Names.	*Corps.*	*To rank in the Regiment next after Ensign.*
Solomon Yates	18th N. R. 1st Bat.	Watkins.
T. Swaine	18th ,, 2d ,,	Yates.
[illegible] Pendergast	19th ,, 2d ,,	[illegible]
[illegible] Palmer	16th ,, 2d ,,	Palmer.
[illegible] Newman	20th ,, 2d ,,	Gordon.
[illegible] Smart	6th ,, 1st ,,	Lewis.
[illegible]	5th ,, 1st ,,	Crumben.
[illegible]	14th ,, 2d ,,	Newport.
[illegible] Goldenhoofe	16th ,, 2d ,,	Swaine.
[illegible] Birch	Mad. Eur. Regt.	[illegible]
[illegible]	15th N. R. 2d Bat.	Macdonald.
[illegible] Pagmire	12th ,, 2d ,,	Prendergast.

Assistant Surgeon Cruickshanks will proceed in medical charge of the detachment of the Madras European Regiment, [illegible] of 30 Women, and [illegible] join it accordingly.

JANUARY 8, 1812.

Assistant Surgeon V. Hayes, is appointed to the 2d Battalion 2nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeons Muir and Cruickshanks, are appointed to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and will proceed immediately to join the Head Quarters of that Force.

JANUARY 10, 1812.

Assistant-Surgeon Miles will proceed in medical charge of the troops embarking on board the Lady Barlow Transport, on the passage to Java.

JANUARY 11, 1812.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their respective stations:

Rank & Names.	*Corps.*	*To what period.*	*To what place.*
Ensign H. P. Hine	1st B. 12th N. R.	Unlimited (for health)	Presidency.
Major [illegible] Smith	1st ,, 14th ,,	[illegible]	Pondicherry.
Major [illegible]	[illegible]	30th April 1812	Presidency.
Lieut. Colonel [illegible] O'Reilly	2d ,, 20th ,,	Unl. (for health)	Sea Coast.

F. N. BALMAIN,

In charge Adjt. Gen. Office.

Saturday last being the Anniversary of HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY, a Royal Salute was fired at Noon from the Saluting Battery.

On Thursday last, arrived the brig Futtal Khire, Captain Mongar, from Coringa, the 12th instant.

On Saturday last, arrived the brig Mary, Captain Wallace, from Coringa, the 4th instant.

On Sunday last, arrived the Ship Madras Merchant, Captain Charles Eaton, from China the 19th December, and Malacca the 5th instant.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures since our last.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 16th, Brig Futtal Khire, Captain Mongar, from Coringa the 12th inst. —18th, Brig Mary, Captain Wallace, from Coringa the 4th inst.—19th, Ship Madras Merchant, Captain Charles Eaton, from China the 19th Dec. and Malacca the 5th instant.

DEPARTURE.—January 15th, Ship Lady Barlow, Captain J. Bean, to Java.

We received from our Correspondent at Java, a few Dutch Newspapers printed previous to its being Captured; from which we have translated the following General Order of the preceding Government, which reminds us of the Fable of the Travellers, who sold the Skin before they had caught the Bear.

"*Extract from the Orders of the Governor General of Batavia, dated March 17, 1811.*"

IN THE NAME OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

His Excellency the Governor General in making public the following Information, (of which he has long time been in possession.)

That the Island of Java is about being attacked by our Enemies the British, publicly decrees, the undermentioned Premiums upon every European Prisoner that may be brought in, viz.

For every Lieutenant Colonel or Officer of superior Rank, the sum of [illegible] hundred Silver Rix Dollars, or 1,000 Paper Rix Dollars Currency of Batavia.

For every Captain 250 Silver Rix Dollars or 500 of Paper Currency.

For every Lieutenant, 100 Silver Rix Dollars, or 200 Paper Currency.

For every other Officer, Soldier, or Sailor, 25 Silver Rix Dollars, or 50 of Paper Currency.

The above Premiums will be paid on delivery of every Prisoner of War taken, by the Chief Treasurer of Government, or upon Proof being given that they have been taken.

By authority of the Sheriff of Batavia, the respective Landdrosts (*Sub-Sheriffs*) as well as the Members of Administration at Rambang, will make payments on the same account.

Extract from the Proclamation is directed to be published for general information.

(Signed) H. VEECKENS,

SECRETARY.

A Proclamation, dated 16th March, was also issued, limiting the supply of Purified Water to the Inhabitants at their lowest possible consumption.—The decisive operations of our Army rendered nugatory—the cutting off the supply of this indispensable Article.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At Trichinopoly, on the 7th January, by the Reverend Mr. Smith, Lieutenant [illegible] Clark, of His Majesty's Royal Regt. of Foot, to Miss Elizabeth [illegible].

BIRTH.—On the 8th instant, the Lady of Captain H. Brown, of His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 19th November last, near Hyderabad, Lieutenant William Augustus Lewis, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers.

On the [illegible] September, at Buitenzorg, on the Island of Java, Cornet H. C. Woodward, of His Majesty's 22d Regt. of Light Dragoons.—The Death of this promising young Officer was occasioned by an excess of zeal for the performance of his Duty. He was taken ill several days previous to the Battle of Cornelis,—but no consideration could induce him to report himself sick, while an opportunity offered of distinguishing himself with his Regiment. The fatigues of that day, and the subsequent forced march to Buitenzorg, brought on an increase of Fever, which terminated his existence in a few days.

At Sadrasapatam, on the 11th instant, the infant Son of Lieut. Oliphant, Fort Adjutant, aged 10 months and 12 days.

At Arcada near Goa, on the morning the 2d instant, Lieutenant Colonel N. M. Smith, 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry.—The tenderness of a husband [illegible] be severely felt by his afflicted widow, his [illegible] as a father will be [illegible] by his children, and his worth as an officer and a [illegible] will be long remembered by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On his passage from Prince of Wales Island to Bengal, George Caunter, Esq. sincerely regretted.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 25th ultimo, Mr. Thomas Bartlett, to Miss Elizabeth Anderson.

On Thursday, the 26th ultimo, Mr. James Guthrie, to Miss Mary Boyd.

At Bicrore, in Oude, on the 16th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. Corrie, William Sutherland Inven, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Mabert, Eldest Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Mabert, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Berhampore, on the 21st ultimo, Captain Joseph Nesbitt, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Theresa Duorow.

BIRTHS.—Yesterday Morning, the Lady of Henry Young, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Sunday, the 29th ultimo, the Lady of William Trower, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 10th ultimo, the Lady of Captain W. S. Whish, of a Son.

On the 15th ultimo, at Serampore, the Lady of the Reverend R. Mardon, of Malda, of a Daughter.

At Kurnaul, on the 4th ultimo, the Lady of Captain John Swinton, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Serampore, on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the Lady of the Reverend Mr. Marsdon, of [illegible] [illegible] on Friday the 20th ultimo, [illegible] [illegible] of his age, after a short but severe illness, Captain James Watson, of the Country Service, much and justly regretted by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At the Upper stations, Lieutenant and Adjutant Samuel Corbert, of the 1st Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Sea, on his passage from Malacca to Java, Mr. Joseph Cooper, many years a resident in Calcutta and formerly Proprietor and Printer of the Chronicle News Paper.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

DECEMBER 3, 1811.

Mr. John Eliot, Judge and Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs.

DECEMBER 21, 1811.

Mr. Charles Barwell, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Golagore.

DECEMBER 22, 1811.

Mr. P. Treves, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Calcutta.

Mr. R. Thackeray, Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. H. Trant, Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

DECEMBER 26, 1811.

Mr. J. P. Larkins, Junior Member of the Board of Trade and Superintendant of the Silk Investment.

Mr. J. Money, Commercial Resident at Etawah and Calpee.

Mr. R. C. Plowden, Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Mr. C. Bayley, Sub-Export Warehouse Keeper and Reporter-General of External and Internal Commerce.

Mr. J. Hogg, Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Salt and Opium Departments.

Mr. C. Hodges, Sub-Assistant Cuttack.

DECEMBER 30, 1811.

Mr. G. Saunders, First Assistant to the Sub-Export Warehouse Keeper and Appraiser of Piece Goods.

Mr. A. C. Barwell, Assistant to the Superintendant of Eastern Salt Chokies.

Mr. H. Sargent, Second Assistant to the Sub-Export Warehouse Keeper.

DECEMBER 31, 1811.

Mr. J. Whittle, to be Senior Judge of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. D. Campbell, to be Second do. do.

Mr. W. P. Rees, to be Third do. do.

Mr. J. Miller, to be Third do. do. of Patna.

Mr. C. Elliott, to be Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Furruckabad.

Mr. E. R. Ferguson, to be Collector of Allyghur.

Mr. H. Farry, to be Collector of Etawah.

Mr. W. Fasso, to be Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Tipperah.

Mr. A. N. Forde, to be Assistant to the Collector of Gorruckpore.

JANUARY [illegible]

Mr. R. Dumbleton, to be Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Bareilly.

Mr. J. Wauchope, to be Judge and Magistrate of the Zillah of Allahabad.

Mr. E. Turner, to be Judge, &c. of Agra.

Mr. H. Hutchinson, to be do. do. of Mirzapore.

Mr. J. [illegible], to be [illegible] of Moradabad.

Mr. M. H. Turnbull, to be Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. W. Dorin, to be Deputy Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Translator of the Regulations.

Mr. H. Mackenzie, to be First Assistant to the Register of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Preparer of Reports to those Courts.

Correct list of Passengers proceeding to Europe, Fort St. George, and Fort Marlborough, on board the Honorable Company's Regular Ships Indus, Lord Melville, Devonshire, Streatham and Europe.

By the Batavia, Captain James Carnegie.

TO EUROPE.—Godard, Courcau, and Prevost, French Prisoners of War.

CHILDREN.—Masters John Carnegy, Patrick Carnegy, and Miss Charlotte Carnegy.

TO FORT ST. GEORGE.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Hamilton, of the Madras Establishment.

By the Lord Melville, Captain J. G. Crabb.

TO EUROPE.—Sheldon, Chalmain, Beckburger, and Palost, French Prisoners of War.

TO FORT ST. GEORGE.—Captain Lieutenant William Wilson, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, and Mr J. Castle, Assistant Surgeon of the Madras Establishment.

By the Devonshire, Captain James Murray.

TO EUROPE.—St. Clair, Loria, and Petit Jean, French Prisoners of War.

TO FORT ST. GEORGE.—Mr. A. Stewart, Surgeon on the Establishment of Fort St. George, and Mr. Edward Gahagan.

By the Streatham, Captain John Dale.

TO EUROPE.—Mrs. Bowen, Fauconnier, Madame Fauconnier, and Eugueheim, French Prisoners of War.

CHILD.—Master Wm. Samuel Blackbourn.

TO FORT ST. GEORGE.—Mr. J. Goldingham, Cornet J. R. Church, of the 3d Regiment Native Cavalry on the Madras Establishment, Mr. John Wallace, Cadet on the Madras Establishment.

By the Europe, Captain William Gelston.

TO EUROPE.—Steckhausen, Krender, and Meyer, French Prisoners of War.

By the Minerva, Captain John Anderson.

TO EUROPE.—J. Thornhill, Esq. a Civil Servant on this Establishment, Lieutenant Edmund Cheese Carpenter, of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Kuhn and Ochs, French Prisoners of War.

CHILDREN.—Masters James Patch, George Baillie, and J. B. Thornhill.—Misses Sophia Patch, Eliza Patch, Mary Sealy, and Juliana Baillie.

TO FORT MARLBOROUGH.—Mr. T. Barnes.

By the Harleston, Captain Thomas Walker.

TO EUROPE.—Mrs. Stainsbury, Mr. Benjamin Heyne, Surgeon of the 20th Regiment N. I. on the Madras Establishment, Mr. J. Adolphus Stainsbury, and Mr. C. D. Allen.

Weber and Berghersen, French Prisoners of War.

CHILDREN.—Masters Charles Heyne, Benjamin Heyne, J. Fortunatus Stainsbury, Adolphus Stainsbury, and Alexander Stainsbury,—Misses Matilda Stainsbury, Anna Stainsbury, Eliza Randel Stainsbury, Sabina Stainsbury, Harriet Stainsbury, and Sophia Stainsbury.

TO FORT MARLBOROUGH.—Mr. and Mistress James Archer.

It appears by the Hindoostanee newspapers received since our last, that Soojah-ul-Moolk, the deposed Sultan of Cabul, has been tempted by the absence of his competitor in another quarter of the kingdom, to undertake a new expedition, for the recovery of his throne; which, if reliance can be placed on the verbal rumours which had reached Umritsir, had been equally unfortunate in the result with his former military enterprizes.

The latest authentic information, had left Soojah at Kheraband, a place about two coss distant from the river Attock, and on the high road to Peshour. He had pushed on a small force, it is said, close to the latter city; and was himself attended by some thousand followers. It is added, that many Dooranees and other inhabitants of the district of Peshour, were flocking to his standard; and, that the men of chief influence and authority there had formally acquainted Mahmood Shah, that they would take no part in the contest, but would deliver up the fort to Soojah without resistance, unless he (Mahmoud) should think fit either to come thither in person, or to send a part of his own troops for its defence. Azim Mahommed Khan, the Soobah of Cashmere, supported the cause of the exiled monarch, and had required his brother, who commanded in the fort of Attock, to afford him every practicable aid, both in men and money. Soojah-ul-Moolk had also received invitations and encouragement to advance, from the sons of the late Vizier, Sheer Mahommed Khan, who were at Peshour, but who, if it is generally suspected, were acting a double part, and were really occupied with ambitious views of their own, which were equally incompatible with the interests of both the pretenders to the throne.

Such was the state of affairs, at the date of the last letters from the frontiers of Cabul. Towards the end of last month however, travellers from the Attock brought reports to Umritsir, stating, that a battle had been fought between the force of Soojah-ul-Moolk and that of Mahommed Azim Khan, a partizan of the reigning Prince; that Soojah had been again defeated, had been compelled to cross the Attock, and had encamped near the fort of that name.

Meanwhile, Mahmood Shah, attended by Futteh Khan his vizier, remained at his capital of Cabul; and the event (if true) which we have above related, would probably render his progress from thence to Peshor unnecessary. It would appear, that Zemaun Shah, the unfortunate predecessor of these contending sovereigns, was living near Lahore, under the protection of Runjeet Sing. The ukhbars particularly describe a visit of ceremony, which the latter chieftain had lately paid to his guest, Prince Kamran was at Candahar.

Runjeet Sing remained in person at Lahore, still threatening another expedition against Mooltan, and still, under one pretext or another, delaying to make it. The fortress of Hadrepore, and other places belonging to Uoodhun Sing, had latterly been surrendered into his hands; his dominions were silently growing both in extent and in strength; and his time and attention appeared to be chiefly occupied by matters of internal arrangement.

The affairs of the Mahratta empire, offer, however, at the present moment, by far the most interesting scene, on the field of Asiatic politics. The general view, which we had [illegible] posed to take of the prospects immediately arising from the death of Holkar, we are [illegible] under the necessity of postponing until a future number. Meanwhile, we have received Jaypore [illegible] to the 9th current, which inform us, that the Rajah continues to withhold the payment of the stipulated [illegible], and gives reason to believe, that Ameer Khan's army had in consequence become again [illegible] within the Jaypore territory.

Khooshaleeram Boora, the late Minister of the Rajah of Jaypore, had resigned his office in disgust, and had left Jaypore for his own district of [illegible].

The Bhae, it appears, had moved her camp from Bhanpoorah to Rampoorah, a distance of about [illegible]. Jugjeevun Dhada and Kishore Rao, two of the mutinous chiefs, had been seized and placed in confinement by Balaram Set; and most of the other refractory Sirdars had been gained over, by force or by persuasion.

The sanction of the Peshwa, however, was still wanting, to confirm Mulhar Rao in the succession to his father's dominions. A Vakeel on the part of the Bhae had arrived at Poonah, deputed for the special purpose of soliciting a khelaut for her son. The khelaut, however, was still delayed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—June 19.

MILITARY FLOGGING.

Sir Francis Burdett rose, to make his promised motion on the subject of the punishment of Flogging, as practised in the English Army. It was a subject, he said, which had deeply occupied his mind for several years, and which he would have brought forward before, but that he had latterly heard, from persons high in rank, that there existed a disposition in His Majesty's Government to do away this odious practice, if not at once, and immediately, at least by degrees, and finally. Under the hope that such an arrangement was in contemplation, he had felt unwilling to push himself forward, in a manner which might appear ungracious and unnecessary, however deeply his feelings were interested in the question. It was said, at the time that the Mutiny Act was passed, that its operation would gradually abolish this odious and abominable practice, which the motion he would have the honour of submitting to the House was intended to correct; but a recent instance had occurred in the Local Militia, which not only proved that the practice of Flogging was unnecessarily resorted to, but that it was extended to a species of service which ought, of all others, to be entitled to exemption from it. When his attention had been called to the case of Mr. Taylor, of the Local Militia, he had lost no time in communicating it to the House; but as his object was to get rid of corporal punishment in the Army altogether, and as the case of Taylor was only an illustration of a general argument, which might present too narrow a view of the question, he had thought it better to substitute his present motion, after his former one had been postponed. There were other reasons which concurred in recommending the avoidance of any further delay in bringing forward his present motion.—The press was absolutely silenced on the subject. Though those who had suffered for the opinions they had given had done nothing more than echo the general voice of the country. Very severe sentences had been passed on two eminent public writers, for only stating simple facts—facts which fully proved, in his mind, that the English military service was the *very worst service in Europe*.—(*Hear, hear, from the Ministerial Benches.*)—If the Hon. Gentlemen meant, by their cheering, that it was not the worst service in Europe, he must still maintain that it was so in the matter of punishment, [illegible] on, and he could produce facts which would bear him out in his assertion.

Sir Mark Wood here rose to order, [illegible] it [illegible] in which opinions and discussions should be promulgated through the country.

The Speaker suggested to the Hon. Member, that he had not shewn the Honourable Baronet to be out of order.

Mr. Brougham observed, that the mode to be pursued by the Hon. Gentleman would be to move the Standing Order for the exclusion of Strangers.

Sir Mark Wood then moved the Standing Order of the House, and strangers were ordered to withdraw—but, after the gallery was nearly cleared, the Hon. Member withdrew his motion, and the subsequent confusion and noise in the gallery made it difficult, for some time, to hear distinctly.

Sir Francis Burdett resumed.—He had frequent conversations and communications with the most experienced Officers, and they had expressed as much horror as himself at the practice of Flogging; and there were several Officers both in the Line and Militia who held the same opinions, and had frequently declared them; and he could fully prove, that the practice of Flogging was not only cruel and disgraceful in itself, but he could produce several instances of Officers who had conducted their regiments without resorting to this ignominious mode of enforcing discipline. In fact, it was the sure way of spoiling the men; and while their good conduct was conspicuous under a milder mode of treatment, it was directly the reverse where the indiscriminate use of the *cat-o'-nine-tails* prevailed, and was resorted to for the purpose of vainly endeavouring to promote the good discipline of those regiments which were distinguished for their excellence under a milder discipline, he would be deficient in justice if he did not mention that commanded by the Duke of Gloucester, who had the good sense to discountenance the system of flogging, and in three years had found means to effect a degree of discipline equally honourable to his Highness and to the regiment which he commanded.—(*Hear, hear.*)—There were also instances of an opposite kind; and there was one regiment in particular, which had been always distinguished for its correct and peaceful demeanour at home, and glorious acts of valour in the field—he meant the 10th Regiment of Light Dragoons; and it was well known that in a few months after His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland obtained the command there was more corporal punishment in that regiment than there had been from the seven years war down to the period when his Royal Highness assumed the command. It was possible that his Royal Highness thought the practice of flogging most conducive to discipline, but such notions were founded in error and ignorance. It was stated in the very valuable pamphlet of Sir Robert Wilson, that the present Commander in Chief was anxious to get rid of this mode of punishment altogether, and, in his own regiment, it was totally avoided. He felt, also, that he should do little justice to the high character for humanity and feeling so universally ascribed to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, if he did not suppose him to be actuated by the same sentiments on this subject. In the Duke of Grafton's regiment (then Lord Euston) the lash had not been used for many years, and the cat-o'-nine tails was unknown even to the drummers of the regiment. In short, he was countenanced by so many high authorities, that he hoped the House would not think his motion unreasonable or unimportant; as, in fact, it went to make valid that clause in the Mutiny Act, which was intended to operate against the frequency of corporal punishment. It might be said, that a motion, such as that which he intended to submit to the House, should not be brought forward without some very strong grounds to justify it, and he might be charged with giving so high a colouring to his statements; but he could easily bring forward, if necessary, instances which would justify him in the conduct he had adopted. He had received information from persons in situations well calculated to afford them the means of accuracy, and whose veracity was unquestionable, but he would not mention any [illegible] then, except when he knew himself the facts which he had stated, and he would not mention the names of those persons from whom he had received his information, as he was too well aware that there were persons who had suffered from giving intelligence of this description; but he would state a few facts which had come to his knowledge. He was acquainted with a surgeon in the army, who had given instances of so striking and flagrant a nature, as made it necessary that some control should be put on this abominable practice. A soldier that laboured under a defect of sight, had actually been flogged for being blind, notwithstanding the state of his case, which was made by the junior surgeon to his superior, who, alike ignorant and unfeeling, said that he would report him a malingerer, (a sort of phrase which he did not know the precise meaning of). The young surgeon remonstrated, and, though his opinion was confirmed by an eminent surgeon, to whom he referred, the unfortunate man was tried and actually received a [illegible]. This he had from the surgeon, himself, who would come forward, if necessary.—(*Name, name, from the Ministerial Benches.*)—If the House would accord the inquiry he wished, he would then bring forward his authority for the facts he stated—(*hear*)—but never till that, otherwise he would be exempted from it.—(*Hear.*)—The next instance to which he should refer was that of two men in the [illegible], who had chopped off their hands to avoid the severe duty which was imposed on them, and yet they were severely punished, & doomed to irremediably disgrace the remainder of their lives.—(*Hear from the Ministerial side.*)—If Gentlemen meant to signify their approbation of the punishment, he would ask, what must that service be, which urged men to inflict such violence on themselves, in order to avoid its severity? The next instance was that of an old soldier, who had been 30 years in the service, and having unfortunately drank too much, he had been cruelly punished, though he stated he had never before been guilty of any military fault; though he appealed to their feelings, though he showed his wounds, and declared that it was the disgrace, not the pain of being flogged, that he feared. On the same day a boy of 16 had been flogged; so that neither youth, nor age, nor past services, nor future expectation, could shield the [illegible] from this sanguinary lash of military punishment. He himself had been a witness, a horror-struck witness, of similar scenes—he had seen an old man, covered with seventeen honorable wounds, mangled with dishonourable stars, and another, who had been twenty-seven years in the service, receiving this cruel reward for his labours. Whatever he had thought before, he never could have formed a conception of the cruelty of military flogging until then, and such were his feelings at the time, that he could have almost wished the earth to swallow him; and yet, bad as the punishment was, it was aggravated in the disgrace attendant upon it. What was the instrument, too, with which this ignominious punishment was inflicted? Why, a cat-o'-nine tails! An instrument with nine knotted lashes of thick whipcord, *which no Gentleman used to strike their hounds!* Every lash then given by this instrument was equal to nine, so that 100 lashes was in reality 900 inflicted by fresh hands regularly relieved in the work of torture, while nature sunk under the torture, a surgeon attended, not for purposes of humanity, but to watch the lurking principle of life, & prevent the victim from escaping without his full measure of punishment. In short, he thought the poetical descriptions of the tortures of Hell could not equal such scenes as those. He had often thought, in the midst of them, whether the sufferer might not have been a brave and meritorious soldier, whose heroic deeds were forgotten in the commission of some trivial fault; but in the English service it was all punishment and no reward. It was a system which reflected disgrace on those who commanded, as well as those who are commanded; and, as in all such cases, the frequency produced indifference, and thus generated a progressive severity. One of the worst characters of this punishment was, that instead of being the *ultimum supplicium*, it was resorted to on the slightest grounds, the most trivial occasions. It was well known too that desertion was caused by this punishment; and it appeared by the returns from Ireland for 1811, that there are 87 battalions in that country, out of which there were 832 deserters, which was something more than 9 to each battalion; and if this principle was applied to the whole, it would follow, that out of 600 battalions (the whole number) there must be 5,400 deserters, who would receive four millions of lashes, if the number they were to receive was multiplied by 9. If Gentlemen did not agree in the necessity of abolishing this mode of punishment, yet the shame and disgrace attendant on it ought to have some weight, and he had heard experienced Officers say, that they never knew any regiment or individual reformed by a cat-o-nine-tails; on the contrary, a soldier, when once flogged, was fallen in the scale of existence, and the practice went, in fact, to disable, instead of regenerating the army. The Hon. Baronet then read a letter from an old Officer, who had served in the East Indies, and had seen the effect of flogging in hot climates, as mortification frequently ensued in twenty four hours, and the commutation of this punishment having taken place in consequence of the same, such as working at roads, without extra pay, drill, bread and water, &c. The statement which he had read to the House, did not exceed what a General Officer had stated in print; and it was well known, that men were sometimes sentenced to one thousand lashes, which was in reality nine thousand, and those who inflicted the punishment were obliged to wear smock-frocks, to prevent them from being covered by the blood and mangled morsels of flesh which were torn from the backs of those unfortunate beings.—(*No, no, from the Ministerial Benches.*)—He was glad to hear that expression of disbelief from the Hon. Gentlemen, as it showed them to be disposed to discountenance such practices if they believed them to exist; but if they did exist (as he firmly believed), did they not call for interference? The humanity of that House had been frequently exercised with effect, and he had heard with pleasure, the compassion expressed for the condition of the negroes; but he would venture to assert, there was no cruelty practised on them, equal to the flogging of English soldiers.—(*Murmurs of disapprobation from the Treasury Benches.*)—It gave him great consolation to hear that expression of disapprobation, as it gave him hope that the system would be abolished. The House had also exercised its humanity for animals, and much compassion had been shewn for the Hackney Horse—was it then fit that the [illegible] should move the humanity [illegible] for this sacred impulse denied to him, and was it to be endured, that this cruel punishment should be extended to every part of the service instead of being abolished in that to which at first it had been appropriated? He confessed that he felt more for the regular soldier, than for the armed population of the country, for he had some hope, that when the consequences came home to their own doors, they might produce that effect which humanity, religion, and every principle of justice demanded. There was, [illegible] a [illegible] absurdity as [illegible] connected with this odious punishment, which was [illegible] applicable to the soldier, who ought to have his heart [illegible], that he might be ready to answer his country's summons when she called on him, and to prove himself, what the English soldier ever did, the bravest in the world!—(*Hear, hear, hear.*)—Was such a man to be thus basely punished? When marching against the enemy who, he knew, was never flogged, what must be his feelings when he reflected, that if he fell in battle, his lacerated back would exhibit, while lying in the bed of honour, amidst the surrounding laurels of victory, the cruel and ignominious marks of disgrace.—(*Hear, hear.*)—But it equally disgraced those who commanded, for there was no glory in commanding galley-slaves. The Hon. Baronet then read a letter, written by Sir Robert Wilson, from Russia, in which a Russian Officer of rank is mentioned, as having expressed his disgust at the flogging in the English Army, while he admired their parades, &c. Were, therefore, continued the Hon. Baronet, the Editor of *The Stamford News* condemned for the Russian barbarity, he libelled the Russian nation. In fact, neither the French, the Portuguese, the Russians, the Italians, or the Spaniards, had borne what this free people had submitted to; nor was it easy to account for so strange an anomaly. In the French army they never flogged, and yet discipline was there to exist, therefore, in the face of example was most wonderful, and was an act of arbitrary power which a wise despot would refrain from exercising. Unfortunately, it seemed that in this country we were apt to consider things in most contradictory lights at different times; and after a victory, obtained through the heroic gallantry of the soldier, who was under the lash of military punishment, the Thanks of that House were voted him—a reward which could be of no value except to an honourable mind; so that when we rewarded him, we supposed him alive to the finest feelings of honour; and when we punished him, we treated him as a being dead to shame, to glory, and to ambition.—Such cruelty could not be exercised in a [illegible] it would not be tolerated in the [illegible]. No slave could be treated thus; he could not receive more than 25 lashes, and these not administered by the offended person. In short, to have a conception of the nature of this punishment, one should be an eye-witness of it. He had copied from the severity of other nations, superseding the [illegible] in invention of our own. When the King of Prussia (one of our prototypes) began his system of military flogging, he found it answer very well on parade, but in the campaign of 1778, he lost 40,000 men by desertion alone, and was then convinced of the bad policy he had pursued. It was now the fashion to Germanize the soldiers, and then discipline furnished pretexts for the necessity of punishment. He had lately observed a countryman laugh on meeting a dragoon in this ornamental manner, with bugh [illegible] on his head, and his winter and summer [illegible] together; and [illegible] dragoons [illegible] the smile of the countryman by another. All this dress was paraded at the expense of [illegible] Colonel; and though he knew it was contrary to the regulation, yet, when the [illegible] were not [illegible], they might as well not exist, nor did general inspections produce any good effect in preventing these [illegible]. Those poor old [illegible] veterans in the [illegible] were far more severely handled than other soldiers, although they were men who ought rather to have been allowed to be in their beds than called out early in the morning [illegible]. He saw an old soldier one morning brought out to drill, although he complained of a pain in his head, and was more fit for the Hospital, to which place he was sent—but they had the greatest [illegible] being [illegible] it [illegible]. It afforded no [illegible] soldier. He had the [illegible] to [illegible] old soldier [illegible] and to send him to the Hospital. He thought veterans in our service were not useless they ought to be. He read in [illegible] that those denominated veterans were considered the most valuable part of the army, in ancient times, and they might in the present times be rendered much more serviceable, in being employed in defending strong places, when the more efficient part of our army were employed elsewhere. They were valued so little, that he believed many of them were heartily tired of the service, and would willingly give up all their claims to get out of their condition. He was convinced that, if corporal punishments were abolished, there would not only be abundance of recruits, but they would not have them of the best description, among which there would be [illegible] punishment. He did not presume to state any thing from his own knowledge, but from general officers of great experience, both in the Militia and in the Line, who were willing to give their testimony, [illegible] them [illegible] to commit to paper, and to sign their sentiments upon the subject. [illegible] hope he should not be thought to have done any thing very unwarrantable in bringing the subject before the House. He had delayed it from time to time, in hopes that Ministers would have done something of themselves towards putting an end to this mode of punishment, which was most injurious to the army, [illegible] to the whole country. He should [illegible] endeavour to anticipate the arguments that might be used against his motion, but [illegible] all could be suppose that it would be said it was a pity to interfere with the army, because they, upon all occasions, behaved so well. He had framed his motion with a view to the late period of the Session, & upon the principle that the House had already sanctioned, by the alteration that had been made lately upon the Mutiny Act, by which they had shewn a disapproval of this mode of punishment. He then

[illegible]

Mr. Wm. Smith and Mr. Hutchinson supported the Address.

[illegible] Adam opposed it.

Sir Francis Burdett replied.

The House then divided—

For the Motion	10
Against it,	[illegible]
Majority	[illegible]

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE COURIER.—June 19, 1811.

[illegible] from the Russian capital as follows:—

[illegible] Petersburgh, May [illegible]

[illegible] for some time [illegible] between this country and Great Britain [illegible]

The feelings of the Russians [illegible] towards France are, it is clear, not [illegible] with the Court, as we learn from St. Petersburgh, the [illegible] the Berlin Gazette [illegible] Lord Wellington's account of the battle [illegible] Fuentes d'Onor, had reached that capital [illegible] from Gottenburgh, and had been [illegible] by all ranks with joy.

A large camp has been established [illegible] the Northward of Boulogne, the weather being [illegible] a few evenings ago, a long range of tents [illegible] was uncovered.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, June 18, 1811.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sawyer, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships [illegible] and Vessels on the Coast of North America [illegible]

[illegible] at Bermuda, the [illegible] 1811.

[illegible]

I have the honour to be, &c.

[illegible]

I beg leave to enclose a list of the [illegible] killed and wounded [illegible]

[illegible] my duty [illegible]

[illegible] A. B. BINGHAM, Captain.

To Herbert Sawyer, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY [illegible], 1811.

A dispatch [illegible] Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, [illegible] Office, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, [illegible] Secretaries, [illegible] dated [illegible]

The enemy moved forward his advanced guard, consisting of about ten thousand men, to Los Santos, on the morning of the [illegible]

Upon this occasion Lieutenant [illegible] of the [illegible] Light Dragoons, [illegible] Major-General Sir William [illegible] the enemy [illegible] a small detachment of the [illegible] Dragoon Guards, which [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in the Eastern Kingdoms of Andalusia.

The enemy have abandoned Old and New Castile, with the exception of a [illegible] at Madrid, and have [illegible] every thing in all parts of Spain, in order to collect this large army in Estremadura.

ADMIRALTY COURT, Doctors' Commons.

THE [illegible] FOX.

The [illegible] before [illegible] in consequence of an [illegible] official communication of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, upon which the British Orders in Council were [illegible], it was upon those Orders that the ship [illegible]

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This was opposed by the claimants' counsel upon two grounds: first, that the Orders in Council had ceased to exist, because the French Decrees upon which they were grounded had been revoked; and next, that if even those decrees could be considered as still in existence, the circumstances of equity which distinguished this case would justify the Court in relieving the claimants from the penalty imposed by the Orders in Council.

Judgment being moved for yesterday,

Sir W. Scott observed, he could not, in justice to the captors, further postpone the final judgment of the Court. There was no evidence of revocation produced beyond that of the declaration made to America, of the grounds upon which France would consent to such an event, which were, that England should relinquish the rights her maritime [illegible] gave her, or that America should [illegible] respected. The general policy of England made it evident that she would never consent to a proposition depriving her of rights sanctioned by the acquiescence and general usage of Europe; and the other proposal was nothing less than requiring America to join France in a hostile confederacy against this country, which from her conduct was also evident had not taken place. The Orders in Council must, therefore, be considered as still existing; and the additional evidence promised not having been furnished, seemed still further to support that conclusion. The learned Judge, therefore, could not but consider it his duty to condemn the vessel, leaving it to an appeal to decide upon the matter of fact, should the additional evidence expected still be furnished.

The sentence of condemnation was accordingly pronounced in this case, and likewise in several others similarly circumstanced, and founded upon the same principle.

GENERAL BUCHANAN, RESCUED BY THREE LADIES.

KILMAINHAM SESSIONS.

BEFORE SERJEANT MOORE.

General Buchanan, three females, and two persons named Gandon and M'Gauran, were indicted for an assault on Cornelius Moran, an Officer of the Sheriff of the county of Dublin, and rescuing the General from an arrest. There was another indictment against the General for an assault, with intent to kill; and also an indictment against the parties for a riot.

[illegible]

Cornelius Moran examined by Mr. Campbell. —Witness is a Bailiff to the Sheriff of the county of Dublin. On the 2[illegible]th of May last he went to the house of Gen. Buchanan, near Lucan, to execute a writ. Mr. Fitzgerald, (the Plaintiff) a man of the name of John Colvin, and another man, were with him—he got into the house easily, by walking in through the kitchen door, which was standing open—a lady was standing in the kitchen—the lady asked what was his business there? The witness replied, he had an execution against the General's goods and chattles. That was not the truth; it was to try if the General would come out easily—the execution was against his person. The lady is one of the traversers; she went into the parlour, and in about two minutes returned, and asked to see the execution; witness took it out of his pocket, and said, "Here it is, and there is the Sheriff's seal;" but he would not give it to her, telling her she might burn it. The Lady went into the parlour again. Witness heard the General in the parlour; he listened at the door, and heard the General desire her to bring him his pistols: she went for the pistols, and then said, "I have got one pistol;" the General replied, "I have the other in my pocket." Witness then turned the brass button of the parlour-door, and went into the room—the General and the Lady were standing on the floor talking.—The General said, "I will blow your brains out if you proceed further." Witness did proceed—there was a window raised—the General made a *charge* at the window, and got partly out—witness got hold of him by the coat—witness had a stick—the General made a [illegible] at him, which slipped down the stick and cut his hand—witness had seized the General by the coat before he received the cut. The Ladies then attacked the witness, one with a poker, another with a fire shovel, and the third with a greasy cloth about the eyes. At this time witness was endeavouring to hold the General. The elder of the female traversers had the dish clout—the knife fell out of the General's hand—the elder Lady endeavoured to get it—the witness let the General loose, fearing he would be injured by the knife—the youngest lady opened the window, and the General escaped. As soon as the General had got off, the three women began to beat the witness who was struck with the poker on the head. At the time of making the arrest, the General was fast in the window, it not being sufficiently open. As soon as he possibly could, the witness followed the General—Mr. Fitzgerald and the other man, as well as witness, saw the General running along his own wall which he crossed, and got into an old mill on the lands of Mr Gandon, one of the traversers—Mr. Gandon immediately came up with a shovel in his hand, and without asking what they wanted, or who they were, knocked the witness down. Mr. Gandon then said, "You robber, what do you here?" Witness replied, "I am no robber, but am an officer of the Sheriff, following my prisoner." Mr Gandon then drew another blow at the witness and *tumbled* him; and then called out to a man that had a pistol, which he twisted out of his hand, and gave witness a *fist* in the face, and swore if he would proceed further, he would blow his brains out. The witness then saw the General, on Mr Gandon's ground, about one hundred yards from them with his hat waving over his head, crying out, "*Who Whoop!* [illegible]"—that was meaning that the witness was a bailiff—he was known to be a bailiff in the county of Dublin—Mr. Gandon gave directions to the man to shoot them—witness made his escape from the ground, and went down to Sir John White, and told him the matter—Mr. Gandon, with a party of about fifty men, followed the witness to Sir John White's, throwing stones at him, and pelted him before Sir John, who said he would not permit witness to be molested. Mr. Gandon said, witness's bones ought to be broken, or any vagabond that came into his grounds. Sir John White replied, "Mr. Gandon, take care what you do, the man ought not to be molested," and then desired the witness to leave the town, as his life would not be safe. The witness took Sir John's advice, because he had saved his life before in the town. All Sir John could do did not prevent the mob from pelting stones. Witness was afterwards followed on by upwards of 100 persons, who were running after him from the field—the mob followed them near a mile and an half to a mill near Curtis stream. When witness got to Dublin, he was bled by a surgeon,—he had no use of his arm for better than a month afterwards. There was a great pain in his hip, and the blow of a stone he got in his back still affects him.

The traverser, M'Gauran, had a pistol which Mr. Gandon took from him, and threw down a spade he had, with which the former struck him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gaggens.—He acted in the capacity of a bailiff of the county of Dublin for upwards of two years. The warrant under which the General was arrested was originally directed to Magginness and John Doe, but the Sheriff did not like to have Magginness in the warrant, and altered it with his own hand, and then signed it. The Plaintiff was brought to the house to shew his man. It is the constant practice to prevent mistakes. Never heard that half the disturbance and riots which take place on those occasions is the consequence of the attendance of the Plaintiffs—because, when they shew us "our man," they generally go away. "*John Doe,*" in the warrant, is any man we chuse to bring with us. We thought, by saying that the execution was against his goods and chattles, that he would come out to compromise, and to give us our fees not to expose him, in the way of civility money—and we thought by that means to get at him easily. If the General pleased, he might have made his escape before witness went into the parlour; but there was a party watching him, and he would be picked. He was about four minutes in custody. The three women *walloped* witness with poker, shovel, and greasy towel. Witness always told the story in the same way, but the Ladies.—Witness was *alarmed* when he heard the pistol asked for—he had one himself in his breast, but it was not loaded. Witness did not follow the General through the window—he was obliged to go out through the kitchen. The General was about six perches from him, running along the wall. Mr. Gandon said before the Sheriff and Sir J. White, that he had made the witness feel the hardness of his knuckles. Mr. Fitzgerald, the Plaintiff, was disguised by a great coat, which he took off. Mr. Gandon then said, "Fitzgerald, I know you." He answered, "And I know you, and will make you know me for the treatment you have given the poor man."

Mr. Fitzgerald, in the course of his examination by Mr. King, corroborated the testimony of the last Witness as far as witness stated of [illegible] being present. Witness saw the General running; he saw the last Witness, and said "There is your mark, what have you done?" The reply was, "I had him already, but was not able, from the beating I got, to follow him." When they got on Mr. Gandon's ground, M'Gauran, with a pistol in his hand, attacked the witness. He saw Gandon give the last Witness several blows—and saw the General on a hill, waving his hat, and crying out *Who Hoop!* The Traverser, M'Gauran, is an honest man. He saw Gandon endeavouring to get the pistol from him, twisting and twining it, and taking it from him; and he believed M'Gauran resisted to prevent personal injury being done. The General was in view of the town and neighbourhood of Lucan, when he waved his hat and cried *Who hoop!*

Benedict Arthur, Esq. the Under Sheriff of the county of Dublin, proved the writ of execution and the warrant; and in the course of his examination, part of which was by Colonel Vesey from the Bench, stated that the neighbourhood of Lucan was so riotous, and determined to oppose the Officers of Justice, that he had made no less than three attempts in vain to execute a writ of replevin—and that his bailiff had been frequently beaten.

The Jury, after a most excellent and discriminating charge from Serjeant Moore, found all the parties, except M'Gauran, guilty of the rescue and assault, and acquitted them generally of the riot.

By consent of the Prosecutors, sentence is not to be pronounced until the 5th of next month, to which day the Court adjourned.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of JOHN GIBB, late of Madras, Watch Maker and Jeweller, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN, as Bond Creditor of the said Deceased; upon the renunciation of his Will.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up the property to the said THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN, without delay.

MADRAS, 29th *January* 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following WINES received from Messrs. PAXTON and CO. Wine Merchants to His Majesty, by the last and preceding Fleets from England, are to be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, D'MONTE and CO. in Chests, half Chests, and quarter Chests, at the undermentioned prices, viz.

CLARET, in Magnums,	28	Pagodas per doz.
Ditto, in quarts,	14	Ditto.
Ditto, in pints,	7	Ditto.
OLD HOCK, in quarts,	14	Ditto.
BARSAC,	13	Ditto.
GRAVE,	13	Ditto.
PRENIAC,	15	Ditto.
OLD SHERRY,	9	Ditto.

ALSO

A few dozen of CHAMPAGNE, at 30 Pagodas per dozen.

BEACH BUILDINGS, 11th *January*, 1812.

FOR SALE, AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Will.—Common Interest Bonds.—Powers of Attorney.—Bills of Lading.—Respondentia Bonds, Judgment Bonds.—Pass Forms, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and Visiting Cards &c. Engraved.

SIXTH Calcutta Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1812.

PRIZES OF 100 *RUPEES EACH.*

397	416	475	503	509	650	690	775
789	1360	1373	1418	1569	1695	1914	2036
2118	2549	2699	2732	2747	2857	2874	2920
3008	3450	3460	3556	3569	3597	3631	3638
3652	4019	4035	4091	4177	4269	4285	4791
[illegible]	4859	[illegible]	[illegible]	4963	5047	5161	5349
5631	5743	5750	5805.				

BLANKS.

6	90	[illegible]	130	221	236	249	272
[illegible]	255	257	281	431	457	480	504
[illegible]	558	655	665	670	695	[illegible]	809
847	897	903	908	933	1017	1171	1220
1273	1286	1303	1315	1337	1339	1355	1410
1438	1474	1580	1592	1610	1670	1682	1724
1711	1715	1724	1765	1776	1802	1858	1868
2075	2146	2202	2253	2296	2316	2372	2378
2387	2419	2514	2525	2547	2591	2743	2771
2771	2808	2801	2846	2870	[illegible]	2908	2935
2985	2954	3012	3031	3133	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3229	3266	3372	3405	3412	[illegible]	3741	3743
3767	3792	3810	3872	3927	[illegible]	3919	3991
4017	4072	4150	4171	4344	[illegible]	[illegible]	4359
4365	4853	4858	4716	4723	[illegible]	[illegible]	4759
4798	4843	4887	4889	4917	4930	[illegible]	5119
5221	5236	5277	5293	5307	5360	5373	5410
5489	5409	5580	5571	5612	5653	5763	5851
5877	5916	5980	5993.				

CHINA INVESTMENT.

MESSRS. GRIFFITHS, WHEELER, COOK and CO. beg leave to inform their FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that their ANNUAL INVESTMENT of HYSON TEA of the Hing-Hing Chop, is arrived on the MADRAS MERCHANT, and from what their Agents at Canton, MESSRS. BEALE and [illegible] have written respecting it, they have every reason to believe it superior to any TEA that has left China this Season. MESSRS. BEALE and CO. having secured the choice of several chops very early in the Season from LOQUA the principal Tea Merchant in China, (and who supplies the Honorable Company) under a promise of taking the whole of any one Chop, if they approved of it, and "LOQUA" only arrived at Canton with Tea from his own Province, ten day's previous to the sailing of the MADRAS MERCHANT.

N. B. MESSRS. GRIFFITHS, WHEELER, COOK and CO. beg to say the remainder of their INVESTMENT is expected by the next Ship bound to Madras.

POPHAM'S BROADWAY, 20th January, 1812.

SALE BY AUCT[illegible]

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC [illegible]

By DOBBIN & SUTHERLAND,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM

On THURSDAY next, the 23d *instant,*

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

PRIOR TO THE ARRIVAL

OF THE FLEET

FROM

BENGAL,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

IN THE

HIGHEST PRESERVATION,

VIZ.

TWENTY six pound Jars Hoffman's Jams and Jellies.

Twenty-four dozen Pints White Wine Vinegar.

[illegible] dozen [illegible] Hoffman's Cherry and Raspberry Ratafia.

Six dozen fine Old Hock.

Twelve dozen Sauces of kinds.

Nine dozen Essence of Anchovies.

Fifty Groce of Corks.

Twenty-five sets Small Tooth Brushes, three each set.

One-hundred-and-twenty yards fine Bed Ticking.

Five sets of the most approved patterns, of different patterns.

MADRAS, Jan. [illegible]0, 1812.

FOR PRIVATE SA[illegible]

A ROOMY, Europe-built CA[illegible], in good repair, with a pair of [illegible] and active DUN HORSES and [illegible].

Price 450 P[illegible].

The above is well worth the attention of any person who may want such a conveyance. It may be seen any day in two hours' [illegible] notice at the Office of this Paper [illegible] Wallajah Gate in the Fort.

MADRAS, 20th Ja[illegible] 1812.

THE BRIG FUTTAL K[illegible]R,

WILL RECEIVE

FREIGHT

FOR

MAURITIUS OR BOURBON

and will sail on or about the 25th [illegible]

For particulars apply to Messrs. [illegible] D'MONTE and CO.

Beach Buildings, Jan[illegible]

WARRANTED HODSON'S PALE [illegible]

AT MESSIEURS

S. and G. SA[illegible]S

GODOWN

IN ARMENIAN STREET,

IN HOGSHEADS.

January [illegible] 1812.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER, who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove, to the PRINTER, who will pay attention to [illegible] and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same, in order that the irregularity may be prevented in [illegible]